

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America***Vol VI No 116****13 June 1980****ARGENTINA**

Videla Returns From China, Resumes Presidency	B 1
REMUN RIBAO Interviews President Videla [cross-reference]	B 1
Castro Madero Discusses Tlaltelolco Ratification	B 1
Martinez de Hoz Assesses European Tour	B 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Says Elections To Be Held on Schedule	C 1
Congress 'Satisfied'	C 1
Military Commanders Continue Meeting in Cochabamba	C 3
National Electoral Court Offices Bombed	C 4
Santa Cruz Radio Station Machinegunned	C 5
COB Repudiates Terrorist Acts, Applauds Gueiler	C 5
Archbishop Warns of 'Delicate' Situation	C 5
FSB Leader Reaffirms Hunger Strike To Continue	C 5
EL DIARIO Cites 'Shortsightedness' of U.S. Policy [8 Jun]	C 6
Daily Decries Opportunism of Political Leaders [PRESENCIA 7 Jun]	C 7
Late Report: Military Not To Insist on Postponement	C 8

BRAZIL

Nuclear Plants To Be Built 'Despite Opposition'	D 1
Navy Minister, Army General Support Nuclear Policy	D 1
Ueki, Cals Disagree on 1985 Oil Production Estimates	D 2
Air, Navy Ministers Reject Arms Purchase Figures	D 2
University Professors Strike for Higher Pay	D 2

CHILE

Anti-Pinochet Incident Reported in Calama	E 1
Briefs: Import Figures; Foreign Trade Increases; Industrial Production Increases; First Mirages Due	E 1

COLOMBIA

Student Disorders Erupt in Three Cities	F 1
Riots in Barranquilla, Cartagena	F 1
Offensive Against Subversives in Medellin Announced	F 1
Guerrilla Attack on Bolivian Embassy Thwarted	F 2
Student Occupation of Church in Yumbo Ends	F 2

PERU

AP Politicians Comment on Future Foreign Policy	J 1
Municipal Elections Reportedly To Be Held in November	J 1
Briefs: Highway, Railroad Link	J 1

MEXICO

Cuban Minister Arrives To Discuss Economic Cooperation	M	1
Radio Havana Report [Havana Domestic]	M	1

PANAMA

Espin Says Cuba Will Not Allow Return of Refugees From U.S.	N	1
[Havana Domestic]		
Olympic Team Will Not Go to Games in Moscow	N	1
Briefs: New Ambassadors; Port Maintenance Agreement	N	1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Urges EEC Cooperation Accord With Central America	P	1
Europe-C.A. Rapprochement [Paris LE MONDE 11 Jun]	P	1
'Positive Results' in Talks	P	1
Communist Party Congress Opens 13 Jun	P	2

EL SALVADOR

FARN Announces Approach of Final Offensive [EL INDEPENDIENTE 11 Jun]	P	2
New Victims Claimed by Violence in the Country	P	4
Gutierrez Terms Leftist Merger 'Publicity Stunt'	P	4
Gutierrez Warns Public Employees Against Being 'Pawns'	P	5

HONDURAS

Defense Minister Denies Collaborating With Salvadoran Army	P	5
Proposed Nicaraguan Investigation of Refugees Rejected	P	6

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cruz Speaks on Trip to Washington [EL NUEVO DIARIO 7 Jun]	P	7
Wheelock Attacks Robelo, Defends Revolution [BARRICADA 7 Jun]	P	8
Honduran Junta Head To Be Invited to 19 July Anniversary	P	10
Foreign Ministry Disregards Rumor About Carter's Visit	P	10
More Cuban Teachers To Arrive Shortly	P	10

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 11 Jun Mariel Departures	Q	1
Majority of Americans Finds Refugee Policy 'Confusing'	Q	1
Commentary Condemns U.S. Military Presence in Guantanamo	Q	1
Jesus Montane Meets With Angola's Pacavira	Q	2
Pacavira Extols Patriots	Q	2
General Wage Reform To Go Into Effect 1 Jul	Q	2

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Patterson Speaks at CDSS Ministerial Meeting	S	1
Thompson Reassigned National Security Portfolio	S	1
Briefs: Envoy to Belgium, EEC	S	1

VIDELA RETURNS FROM CHINA, RESUMES PRESIDENCY

PY122054 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1856 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (TELAM)--A few minutes after arriving in the country after his visit to the PRC, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla resumed his presidential powers, temporarily delegated to Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy.

The ceremony took place in the Aerolineas Argentina VIP room and was conducted by general government notary Jose Maria Allende in the presence of the ministers of the executive branch and the presidential secretaries. General Videla first greeted the ministers of the executive branch who were waiting for him and Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor, who was a member of the president's entourage during the trip, did the same. The presidential plane arrived at 1450 from Auckland, New Zealand, after a 12-hour transpolar flight.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT VIDELA

For a 23 May RENMIN RIBAO interview of Argentine President Videla in Buenos Aires, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 4 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES TLAITELOLCO RATIFICATION

PY112131 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0106 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA)--The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, confirmed that "Argentina has been taking some steps before ratifying" the nuclear nonproliferation Treaty of Tlatelolco.

Vice Admiral Castro Madero stated that "we are holding talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] as the last step before the executive branch makes a decision on the ratification."

Castro Madero left for Vienna to attend a meeting of the board of governors of the IAEA. En route to that meeting, he will make a stopover in Yugoslavia to coordinate plans for the next meeting of nonaligned countries to be held in Buenos Aires on 29 June.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ ASSESSES EUROPEAN TOUR

PY111749 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz arrived yesterday in Buenos Aires from a tour through six European countries. During his 25-day tour through Spain, Austria, the FRG, Great Britain, France and Switzerland the economy minister held meetings with chiefs of state, attended several conferences and met with important business groups.

Upon his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport the economy minister asserted that he was able to see that in Europe people understand and show a great interest in cooperating with Argentina in this stage of its economic development.

Asked whether, as noted in some reports, he held negotiations that were outside his area of responsibility, Martinez de Hoz said that in economic matters, and particularly in international economics, it is very difficult to say where economics end and politics begin because subjects are closely related. This is shown by international events that are taking place every day. Moreover, it is evident that when people talk about international economic problems they are obviously talking about politics. It is, therefore, an error to believe that government matters can be treated separately.

GUEILER SAYS ELECTIONS TO BE HELD ON SCHEDULE

PYL21802 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text of 12 June message by President Gueiler from Government House in La Paz--recorded]

[Text] Three days have passed since the armed forces released their message to the people asking for a postponement of the elections. The historic importance of the proposition, whose context has made both authorities and citizens reflect on its scope and effects on the country's political development, demanded very special attention from me and my government and a political consultation with representatives from Congress.

Therefore, I wish to inform the nation that I will continue the mandate conferred upon me by the honorable National Congress and lead Bolivia to free and clean elections, the primordial goal of my government, on 29 June.

I ask the political parties for generosity and selflessness so the electoral act will achieve the aims which Bolivia desires and which the international community is expecting. I also ask of the national Electoral Court and the departmental electoral courts their greatest efforts in carrying out their task with impartiality, patriotism and responsibility.

We, as government and people, desire an atmosphere of calm and reconciliation at this time, and in this we agree with the armed forces and we hope that the discussion and controversy regarding the electoral process will not overflow this legitimate sector of free expression, thus harming the future development of the fatherland.

We will try with all our means to maintain the country's institutionality within the framework of the constitution and to create the conditions for overcoming underdevelopment and dependency with freedom and democracy. Thank you.

Congress 'Satisfied'

PYL21726 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The government's decision to obey Congress' resolution and reaffirm 29 June as the date on which the general elections will be held has been received with satisfaction by Congress.

The congressmen who met yesterday with the president, Mrs Gueiler Tejada, agree that the chief of state acted with intelligence and wisdom when she consulted the whole country about the military request for a postponement of the elections and then reaffirmed the date of the elections.

Radio Panamericana has talked to several congressmen who belong to various political parties to learn their reactions to the government's decision. Alfonso Ferrufino, deputy for the People's Democratic Union, UDP, said:

[Begin recording] The meeting suspended yesterday morning was held last night. President Gueiler emphasized the content of the note sent by the armed forces to the national Congress which, due to administrative difficulties, was not discussed in Congress the day before yesterday. President Gueiler also emphasized the positive aspects of the note, indicating the fact that the armed forces were expressing a sincere desire to contribute to overcoming the country's political crisis.

She said, however, that the armed forces were willing to respect the final decision made by the president as chief of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. This decision, as all the people already know, respects the congressional resolution to hold general elections on 29 June. [end recording]

Ferrufino also pointed out that during the conversation with the chief of state, an agreement was reached on the need to carry out a frank dialogue with all the country's institutions to overcome tensions and to contribute to maintaining peace and tranquillity.

[Begin Ferrufino recording] The need was also emphasized to create the best conditions to guarantee a frank and open dialogue among all the country's institutions to overcome the tensions which have affected the political situation in the last few days. In conclusion, emphasis was placed on the need for all the political forces and institutions, particularly the armed forces, and the branches of the government to make the necessary efforts so the elections can develop in an environment of peace and respect, in the necessary environment to give back to the Bolivian people the confidence needed to exercise their legitimate rights in the 29 June elections. [end recording]

Senator Oscar Zamora, leader of the Authentic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, said, regarding the meeting with President Lidia Gueiler, that there was agreement between the president and the congressmen.

[Begin Zamora recording] there was a frank exchange of opinion, particularly a complete accord between the executive and the legislative branches, supporting the congressional decision to hold the elections on 29 June. [end recording]

Enrique Riveros, vice presidential candidate of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, talked to Panamericana. He said:

[Begin Riveros recording] I thoroughly studied the armed forces document. This document certainly has very patriotic and important points for the good of the nation. Unfortunately, I believe this document with its suggestions reached the people and the Congress too late. Therefore, it could not be studied in its real magnitude. I believe that the president's decision was correct and just and helps relax the tension in the country. [end recording]

He added that President Gueiler, who received her mandate from Congress, could not and should not have acted in any other way but to respect the congressional resolution, thus reaffirming the holding of elections on 29 June.

Another deputy interviewed by Radio Panamericana was Luis Fernando Valle, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action, ADN. Valle admired the president's decision and emphasized that for once some politicians who belong to different ideologies have agreed.

[Begin Valle recording] I was present at the two meetings held with the chief of state and I must acknowledge that she has acted with great patriotism and ability. It is also a good thing to recognize the sincere and patriotic attitude of the armed forces. The armed forces have expressed to the president that she, as commander in chief of the armed forces, represents the armed forces in talks with the legislative branch.

The armed forces also stated that their position regarding the content of the document continues to be valid because they really believe that the conditions for holding elections are not appropriate. They admitted, however, the validity of the congressional resolution.

Without any doubt, yesterday's agreement is one of the few satisfactory understandings among Bolivians which the country has had in the last few days. [end recording]

Finally, Radio Panamericana wanted to learn the opinion of Walter Guevara Arze. The following are the questions and answers of the interview. The reporters tried to obtain as much information as possible.

[Begin recording] During the course of the last 48 hours I have had the impression of seeing a film I had already seen, but the only thing wrong with it was that they were showing the film backwards, the end at the beginning. This is practically all I have to say to you.

[Question] Could you expand on your remark please?

[Answer] No, that is all I have to tell you. I have seen the same film, but backwards.

[Question] Are you speaking about the November film?

[Answer] Well, the film of November or the film of incongruity, of doing things that cannot be done at the same time--elections, reorganization of the economy and other things that we also observed in November.

[Question] Does this mean then, doctor, that a coup is still possible in the country?

[Answer] Well, you will have to ask them about that, or the president, or I don't know who. But you could also ask yourselves.

[Question] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, the true facts are that the conditions are not right for a coup. But there could always be a coup.

[Question] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, it has happened, so therefore it is a solution--the fact that the executive branch has decided the elections will be held on 29 June. [end recording]

MILITARY COMMANDERS CONTINUE MEETING IN COCHABAMBA

PY130331 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] At about 1900 our correspondent (Marcelino Navia) called us from Cochabamba in order to report on the meeting of commanders of large and small armed forces units. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Navia] Good evening, listeners of Radio Fides. The armed forces officers, who are in Cochabamba, continue their meeting at the Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz Command and Staff School. According to what has been heard from official sources, the military commanders will release a document tomorrow noon, probably dealing with the important subjects discussed at today's meeting.

Let me report that, during a short pause in the meeting, Gen Luis Garcia Meza had a talk with newsmen and press correspondents. He stated that the armed forces respect the law and the president, who is captain general of the armed forces. So after having broached the document which is a proposal, to the Bolivian people, we have left the president and the executive branch to do what they find most suitable.

In view of the pressing questions, he said: It is the Bolivian people who have to decide.

We have wished to open the eyes of the Bolivian people in order to show them also the negative points of these elections which are so premature, and also in order to show them that machinations have been mounted by some political parties with funds coming from abroad. The political parties do not accept our document because they have another type of commitment, because unfortunately they want to solve the problems of Bolivia by making it dependent on foreign countries. He said: There is an avalanche of foreign forces which want to destroy the fatherland.

Gen Luis Garcia Meza denied that matters related to the present political situation in the country had been or were being discussed at the military meeting.

Referring to the charge made by Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate for the People's Democratic Union [UDP], he said: Unfortunately, Mr Siles Zuazo, being a former president and now a presidential candidate in order to destroy our fatherland still more, has never had any contact with me. In the statement he made yesterday, referring to the UDP rally, he said that I had offered him the government. I am only the army commander. It is strange that a man of his age, close to the end of his life, should be a liar. How he would lie to the people if he is elected president! Meza added that the first and only time he had met Siles Zuazo was when he wanted to make a pact with the 1 November government.

Meanwhile, this afternoon Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is still here in Cochabamba, referred to his earlier statement and confirmed the charge saying that he was offered the government after the 1 November coup with the intention of overthrowing President Gueiler. [recorded passage indistinct]. Siles Zuazo added that on that occasion the offer to overthrow President Gueiler in order to hand over the government to him had reached him through the present chief of the army G-2.

These are the most important news items here in Cochabamba in the last few hours. There is a great deal of anticipation in connection with the high-level military meeting at the command and staff school. [end recording]

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT OFFICES BOMBED

PF121815 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] A terrorist attack this morning on the building that houses the offices of the National Electoral Court, located in the (Supucachi district), broke all the building's windows, as well as those of neighboring buildings, according to onsite verification made by reporters this morning. The building also suffered serious damage on the first two floors where furniture was blown through the air by the explosion.

The initial investigation carried out by the police indicates that there was high-powered bomb presumably carried in a black briefcase. Pieces of black plastic and the twisted metal parts of the briefcase were found at the site of the explosion. The explosion opened a hole in the iron gate and in the first floor ceiling.

The president of the national Electoral Court, other members of the court and administrative personnel arrived at the building early this morning. Rolando Roca refused to make any statements. The police also refused to make any statements.

SANTA CRUZ RADIO STATION MACHINEGUNNED

PY130333 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] At noon Radio Maritima in Santa Cruz reported through Radio Fides that a second attack had been made against that radio station. Unidentified persons in a blue Toyota jeep machinegunned the building housing our fellow radio station in Santa Cruz.

COB REPUDIATES TERRORIST ACTS, APPLAUDS GUEILER

PY121849 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo said today that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] repudiates the terrorist attacks, both those that are directed against the friends of workers and those that have its enemies as a target. According to Lechin, terrorism is not a weapon that is used by the workers.

[Begin Lechin recording] Terrorism is not a weapon that is used by the popular masses; this is why the COB repudiates any type of terrorist action, no matter who the target. Neither the friends nor the enemies of the workers support this type of action. Thus we repudiate, we reject very energetically this type of action. [end recording]

Lechin also applauded Mrs Gueiler's attitude in rejecting the armed forces proposal that she extend her mandate. He said it was a logical decision, taking into account that the president's mandate stems from Congress and the Constitution.

ARCHBISHOP WARNS OF 'DELICATE' SITUATION

PY121948 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Catholic Church has termed as delicate the political situation that the country is currently experiencing.

Msgr Jose Manrique, the archbishop of La Paz, expressed this concern as he was leaving the legislative palace, where he had urged the members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange to end their hunger strike. [Begin Manrique recording] The democratic process is a duty for all and it is a guarantee for Bolivia because it has made us noble before all the world. A disaster in this sense would be a misfortune for Bolivia; it would be the greatest insult for Bolivia; and as I have said, no matter what type of revolution may come--whether it be from the right, the left, the center or from anywhere--would be high treason against the fatherland. [end recording]

FSB LEADER REAFFIRMS HUNGER STRIKE TO CONTINUE

PY121356 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Jaime Tapia Alipas, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, has reported that the armed forces, the national Electoral Court and the La Paz Archbishopric are acting as mediators to try to get the FSB militants to lift their hunger strike.

Tapia said that other groups that have protested the U.S. imperialist interference in Bolivia have been abandoning their positions.

[Begin recording] [Tapia] [Words indistinct] are firm, our candidates have made a decision in support of the national dignity. You can see that the other groups that came to the defense of the national dignity and condemned the interventionist actions of the United States and its representative, Mr Weissman, are now abandoning their positions. The only party, the only national force, the only moral reserve in this country is the FSB, which maintains its position.

[Question] Tell us, Mr Tapia, will the fact that a mediation is going on make them lift the strike?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the causes that created the strike have not disappeared. The reason for this strike is to demand that the U.S. ambassador be declared persona non grata and that he leave the country. Since none of these things has happened, the strike continues. The high-ranking leaders of my party are, however, evaluating this mediation in order to make a final decision. [end recording]

EL DIARIO CITES 'SHORTSIGHTEDNESS' OF U.S. POLICY

PYL20335 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Interferences and Opportunistic Anti-Imperialism"]

[Text] Yesterday the local press published a report or "exact text" of the statements made by the U.S. Department of State spokesman. The text was different from the one published 2 days earlier which causes us to return to the subject of our editorial of yesterday. We wish to say the following:

The not very intelligent behavior on the part of a spokesman of the U.S. President, using expressions which intend to set up standards for a sovereign and independent country like ours, has elicited a just indignation in this country.

It is one thing to feel sympathy for a just cause, such as democratic aspirations, but it is another and very different thing to give a crude piece of advice, a threat in fact, and to take a position on matters which have to do with the sovereignty of nations.

The UN and OAS charters are very clear regarding the self-determination of peoples and the nonintervention principle, and those principles should always be respected by the member states and their rulers.

The foreign policy of the U.S. Department of State has often, and rightly, been criticized as shortsighted, particularly for encouraging ignominious dictatorships which have then given rise to communist regimes right under the nose of the United States. The Batista and Somoza cases are very eloquent and enlightening. It remains to be seen what will happen to "Baby Doc," the Haitian president for life who is squandering the meager resources of his country. The shortsightedness is now shown once more: The preaching of human rights is a smokescreen concealing mistakes of the preacher and encouraging communist subversion throughout the world.

The American people, admirable in many ways, do not seem to be very well governed right now. The internal U.S. crisis runs parallel with spectacular blunders abroad: It is enough to mention Carter's recent adventure in Iran, where he wanted to repeat the well-remembered Enbette exploit.

Much could be written about Latin America and its relations with the United States. In fact, these relations have mainly been characterized by a kind of routine barter: raw materials in exchange for interference.

The "gaffe" committed by the present U.S. Government is only a confirmation of the senseless expressions uttered by the figure who is now filling the post of U.S. ambassador to La Paz before he came to this country. At that time everyone expected that he would not be accepted by Bolivia for reasons of national dignity. Unfortunately he came and soon started his unconcealable activities of interfering with our domestic policy, forgetting his diplomatic status, which seems to have been given him only very recently.

It now occurs that politicians and sectors which have so often carried on about their so-called anti-imperialist stance have now made pronouncements praising the U.S. interference.

The free press, to which EL DIARIO belongs, knows that the Bolivian people are clearly anti-imperialist; the clear Bolivian conscience rejects both capitalist imperialism and communist imperialism. Both are crude expressions of materialism and the subjection of peoples.

The extremist mind, following the mercenary, puppet regime of Cuban Castroism wholly subservient to Moscow imperialism, also forgets its anti-Yankee exclamations when that suits its sectarian designs.

In the moral underdevelopment characterizing the politicking rampant in the country, there only remains an opportunistic anti-imperialism. That is the reason why both rightists and leftists have become mixed in the same candidacies and political fronts in their electoral zeal.

How much does the U.S. President know about Bolivia? How much does he care about the fate of the Bolivian people? We could ask the same questions regarding the remaining Latin American countries. We all know the answer.

In an attitude of dignity which honors them and fills the Bolivian people with pride, the armed forces have come to the defense of national sovereignty. They have pointed out that only electoral zeal and internal politics have motivated the attitude of the Carter administration.

In the meantime, and it seems that this is of no interest to the White House (the short-sightedness of happy and ingenuous people!), anarchy, the disintegration of the institutions, economic depression, terrorism, planned communist subversion, the excessive power of groups clinging to labor leadership, the vengeful hatred of the so-called "legislators," dissolute demagoguery--all this ironically labeled "democracy," continues to drag the fatherland toward the precipice for the convenience of the extremists who expect a Cuban-style or Nicaraguan-style result. Meanwhile, what the Bolivian people are seeking is democracy, but a genuine democracy; and in order to achieve it they do not need any patronage or tutelage, or much less, any insolent warnings.

DAILY DECRIES OPPORTUNISM OF POLITICAL LEADERS

PY112331 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Exaggerated Relativism"]

[Text] In our previous editorial we had discussed the principle of nonintervention, a subject which is almost a must among us nowadays. We had remarked on how its true validity has been undermined by excessively relativist positions assumed by persons or groups. Too frequently there are people who invoke this principle whenever it suits them and forget it whenever they find this forgetfulness profitable.

Whenever attitudes of this kind are assumed the principles are weakened. We do not propose that they be implemented in the same manner and to the last detail in every case. The institutions are always subject to development and change. However, it is understood that any adjustments should be considered dead and buried.

This, however, is not the only case in which partisan suitability makes relative something whose essence should be respected at all times. We can give many examples of such inconsistencies. Let us restrict ourselves to the two which have a bearing on two issues personally experienced by all Bolivians: the elections and the true validity of human rights and constitutional guarantees.

Almost everybody acknowledges that, at least theoretically, sovereignty belongs to the people and that it is basically expressed through elections held to appoint those who will exercise this sovereignty as trustees of its legitimate owner. But what really happens is that those very persons who accept and even advocate this principle flagrantly violate it by not calling elections for a long time or by making them fraudulent, to the extent that they no longer express the free popular will. The electoral fraud has been--to our national shame--something traditional in both ancient and recent regimes, even during the famous "zero democracy." [democracia del cero] Fraud is accepted and practiced with an easy conscience by those who benefit from it. This does not mean, of course, that after a time roles reverse and those who before protested the use of fraud begin to use it and those who indulged in fraud begin protesting it. It would seem that the people's sovereignty depends exclusively on the position of those who profit from this sovereignty.

We can say something similar about the human rights and the appropriate constitutional guarantees. It is quite common for governments to violate these principles on the grounds that order, the salvation of the fatherland, and so forth come first. They even use Latin sayings such as the "salus populi suprema lex" [the health of the state is the supreme law] but they interpret this in a way that would shock Roman jurists. They use it to justify or to attempt to justify and outrage against the law. In turn, the opponents request--better to say--demand sustained respect for these principles, including the unwritten right to revolt against an unjust government. Unfortunately the opinions change radically when the roles reverse. The legal opponent of the day before becomes the leader who perpetrates a thousand outrages. The former abusive ruler, turned into opposition, states his unconditional respect for human rights and the Constitution.

Thus, relativism shows its weakness and even its shamelessness. There is a reason behind the saying that we will have a good government when it complies with the principles it has preached when in opposition and that this opposition will be proud and dignified when it abides by the principles it advocated when it held the government.

It is obvious that these attitudes must change or we will end by believing no one and by admitting that any action is justified as long as it suits, profits or favors those who carry it out.

LATE REPORT: MILITARY NOT TO INSIST ON POSTPONEMENT

PYL31348 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1325 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The high ranking military officers who met in Cochabamba have decided not to insist on their proposal to the Bolivian people that the forthcoming 29 June elections be postponed for at least 1 year. This decision was contained in a communique delivered to the press. The officers also reiterated their respect for the mechanisms of the executive branch. After the meeting the commanders and military chiefs left for Santa Cruz where a meeting was held with members of the air force.

NUCLEAR PLANTS TO BE BUILT 'DESPITE OPPOSITION'

PY121634 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Government spokesman Alexandre Garcia has said: As Governor Amaral de Souza says, to confuse the atomic bomb with a nuclear plant is to confuse the electric chair with electricity. Such confusion results from people who do not have any notion of what nuclear fuel is, what fuel is used in the bomb or what is used in a nuclear plant.

He also said that the majority of the scientific community in Brazil favors the nuclear agreement.

The spokesman also remarked that Planalto Palace considers that the decision of the town councillors of (Huas), in Sao Paulo, regarding the location of two nuclear plants in that area is unconstitutional.

Garcia recalled the prerogatives that the constitution grants the union regarding energy matters and stressed that the nuclear plants will be built despite the opposition of those who wish to bloc Brazil's future.

NAVY MINISTER, ARMY GENERAL SUPPORT NUCLEAR POLICY

PY121534 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In an informal chat with journalists during the ceremony commemorating another anniversary of the Battle of Riachuelo, the navy minister, Adm Maximiano Eduardo de Silva Fonseca, repeated his viewpoint on the construction of nuclear plants in the country. He said that nuclear energy is the energy of the future, and Brazil is 30 years behind the times in this sector.

Regarding the location of nuclear plants, the admiral refused to comment on this topic, indicating that it is a technical problem, and stressing the fact that to date there are more than 150 nuclear plants in the Western world and no catastrophes have occurred such as the ones they are saying could happen in Brazil.

On defending the Brazilian nuclear policy here in Sao Paulo, the commander of the 2d army, Maj Gen Milton Tavares de Souza, denounced an organized antigovernment and anti-nuclear campaign. Questioned by reporter (Prieto Perreira) on the topic, de Souza said:

[Begin De Souza recording] There is a new form of energy, nuclear energy. Brazil intends, aspires, to be one of the world's great powers. In the world of today no country can pretend to become a power without the ability to harness nuclear energy. It is not for the purpose of manufacturing the atomic bomb, or with the desire to bomb someone; it is because of the dire need to have energy.

We cannot stand still, because if we stand still now future generations will condemn us for our omission and for being inept.

Many have said that Brazil has a large hydroelectric potential, but one thing has nothing to do with the other. We can work in the nuclear field and still continue with our other energy plans, but one has nothing to do with the other.

It is my opinion that there is a campaign that is being motivated by various factors. The first factor is that there are large interests that are against our agreement with the FRD.

As for the second factor, I know that within the large framework of the antigovernment campaign anything that is said and done in any sector will be criticized and condemned, and everything will be used in order to create agitation. Since nuclear energy is not one of the public's most knowledgeable areas, it easily lends itself to controversy, and what people say on television is not true because they do not even know how to talk about the topic; they do not know what is and what is not within the nuclear field. It is ridiculous. [end recording]

UEKI, CALS DISAGREE ON 1985 OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

FY120136 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Shigeaki Ueki, president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS), has stated that the goal of a 500,000-barrel-per-day oil production for 1985 which is claimed by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals de Oliveira is merely a supposition.

Ueki has stated that unless new large oil deposits are discovered the 1985 production will amount to 370,000 barrels per day.

Ueki has disagreed on another point with Minister Cals, who asserts that Brazil has giant oil deposits in the Amazon; Ueki has stated that this is not impossible, but that it is hardly likely.

AIR, NAVY MINISTERS DENY ARMS PURCHASE FIGURES

FY121223 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia--The air and navy ministers today rejected a report released by the International Peace Research Institute in which Brazil is regarded as the leading purchaser of weapons in Latin America. They believe it is absurd to state that Brazil spends more than \$2 billion annually on arms. Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca reported that the armed forces chief of staff will issue a detailed note rebutting the report to prove that Brazil is one of the countries that spends the least on its armed forces.

Gen Benedito Maia Pinto, chief of the army's materiel department, has denied reports that the country is producing missiles, thus disproving the statement made by Palestinian leader Ahmed Jebril. He said the newspapers erred when they hastily released the statement by the Palestinian leader, since Brazil only produces the X-20 and X-40 rockets, which are mere prototypes. He also regarded as a mistake the publication of the report released in Washington by the International Peace Research Institute in which Brazil is regarded as the leading purchaser of weapons in Latin America.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

FY121539 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The professors of the federal universities and colleges in the main state capitals have started a 3-day strike. They are protesting the delay in the study of the law regulating the activities of their profession and the lack of attention to their demand for a 48-percent salary increase.

ANTI-PINOCHET INCIDENT REPORTED IN CALAMA

PY122232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Calama, Chile, 12 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that an unemployed teacher who insulted Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has been arrested by the security services. The incident occurred as General Pinochet was watching a civic-military parade in this city, 1,560 km north of Santiago.

The protester tried to break through the security cordon with raised hands, shouting insults at the president, who was on a reviewing platform about 20 m away, several witnesses said.

The security agents who detained the teacher found that he carried no arms and an official spokesman said that "he seems to be mentally deranged."

Pinochet today, Thursday, concluded a 6-day tour of various cities in the north of the country.

BRIEFS

IMPORT FIGURES--The Chilean Central Bank has reported that oil was among the main imports during the January-April period of this year, amounting to \$242.1 million, which represents a 62.8 percent increase compared to the same period of last year. Equally significant have been the imports of capital goods which amounted to \$323.6 million. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES--According to a report submitted by the Chilean Central Bank, Chile's trade with the rest of the world has experienced a 79.9 percent increase during the period between January and April this year, compared to the same period of 1979. While in 1979 the foreign trade for this period amounted to \$1,988,000,000, this year it reached \$3,576,000,000. The main increases were in the trade with the United States and the FRG. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0405 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--According to a report issued by the National Institute of Statistics, Chilean industrial production experienced an 11.1 percent increase last March, compared to the same month in 1979. During the first 3 months of this year, industrial production has been increasing at the rate of 11 percent per month. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0436 GMT 5 Jun 80 PY]

FIRST MIRAGES DUE--The Chilean Air Force reported today that at the end of this month the first Mirage aircraft purchased in France will arrive by ship at Antofagasta, where they will be assembled. Sources of the Chilean Air Force indicated that the aircraft will be ready to fly by August. These sources also reported that 6 pilots and 20 maintenance technicians who had attended a training course in France will arrive on 9 June. The trainees had been under the command of Lt Col Urzua Ricke, the future commander of the 4th Group. [Text] [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0428 GMT 5 Jun 80 PY]

STUDENT DISORDERS ERUPT IN THREE CITIES

PA101248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 9 Jun (AFP)--Seven vehicles were set on fire today in three Colombian cities during student disorders, the police have reported.

The disorders occurred during a student protest and commemoration on the anniversary of the death of several students in Bogota.

The police said the most violent disorders occurred in the coastal city of Santa Marta, 950 km northwest of Bogota, where 10 masked persons set fire to three vehicles that were distributing refreshments, and to a truck and station wagon.

In Santa Marta, a city of some 800,000 inhabitants rocks were thrown and several persons were arrested. It was said professional agitators were present.

In Sincelejo, also on the Atlantic coast, students clashed with police and burned a government vehicle, while in Palmira, in the southwest, a truck carrying food was also set on fire. However, the police reported that the rest of the nation was calm, adding that calm had been restored to these three cities by nightfall.

Riots in Barranquilla, Cartagena

PA121536 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Serious disturbances occurred in Barranquilla and Cartagena when high school and university students disrupted public order. Police reported that in Barranquilla students burned several soft drink trucks. The rector of Atlantico University ordered the suspension of classes to avert further violence. Classes will resume on Monday.

Meanwhile in Cartagena, students from the University of Cartagena and the main public high schools protested the university reform program and constant increases in transportation fares and called for release of students, withdrawal of the army and the reopening of universities and high schools closed by official order.

The students held meetings inside the university and then took to the streets, where police dispersed them.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST SUBVERSIVES IN MEDELLIN ANNOUNCED

PA130234 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Medellin--An all-out offensive against supposed liaison agents and members of the urban network of the subversive group known as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was launched last night by the 4th Brigade, resulting in the arrest of 70 persons so far.

The action was carried out in 24 raids in different parts of the city, according to Army G-2 Chief German Aragon Bautista. The ranking officer explained that those arrested include women, workers, students and professional men--all of whom will be held in custody at various military posts until their situation has been investigated by the military courts.

Concerning this operation and other actions to be carried out by the 4th Brigade, Col German Aragon Bautista made the following statements to the press:

[Begin recording] Today, the 4th Brigade carried out a number of raids and arrests and confiscated explosive material and subversive written propaganda in addition to other articles used in sabotage activities and kidnappings in the departments of Antioquia and Cordoba.

Today's operation was specifically aimed against the self-styled Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces [as heard] (FARC). This group has been engaged in indoctrination, kidnapping, and assault in urban and rural areas in the departments of Antioquia and Cordoba.

The operation started today will continue against other subversive armed groups in these two departments [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The commander of the 4th Brigade was emphatic in announcing that no effort will be spared to [words indistinct] these attempts against stores and public transportation buses [words indistinct]. Personnel assigned to the 4th Brigade will be ready to take drastic action [words indistinct] to repel the indiscriminate attacks against the integrity of the passengers who use the public service buses.

GUERRILLA ATTACK ON BOLIVIAN EMBASSY THWARTED

PA120306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0056 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jun (EFE)--Presumed urban guerrillas tried on Monday to attack the Bolivian Embassy in Bogota. Their action was thwarted by a city policeman, it was learned in local newspaper circles.

Five youthful activists tried to penetrate the diplomatic mission after striking a secretary and were repelled by a soldier who opened fire, the police said. The guerrillas fled in an automobile that was waiting nearby. The police have no clue as to their whereabouts.

Officials of the Bolivian Embassy declined to comment on the incident and denied rumors that a diplomat had been wounded.

STUDENT OCCUPATION OF CHURCH IN YUMBO ENDS

PA120316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Yumbo, Colombia, 11 Jun (AFP)--According to the local police, the occupation of the Buen Consuelo Church here, taken over by students 80 hours ago, ended peacefully this afternoon.

The 12 hooded individuals who took over the church on Sunday morning to protest what they called administrative disorder left in two buses for an undisclosed place in Cali. They were accompanied by Hernando Carvajal, the mayor of Yumbo, and other municipal officials.

The negotiations between the authorities and the occupiers ended this way. The students were able to get the authorities to appoint several official and private commissions to study the town's problems in aqueduct, hospital, road and environmental pollution matters.

There were no incidents during the occupation and evacuation of the church. The police, which had been surrounding the place to prevent any disorders, were withdrawn.

AP POLITICIANS COMMENT ON FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY

PY130057 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1948 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Jun (LATIN)--A first-rank member of the next constitutional government team has stated here that the Cuban and Peruvian governments are holding "well-advanced" negotiations to allow the departure of the last group of 25 Cubans who are still refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Javier Arias Stella, who will apparently be President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry's foreign minister, said that the problem is being discussed by the Cuban and Peruvian foreign ministries, but he declined to give any details of the state of the talks, he said; "Everything is well underway to solve the problem of the group of Cubans who are still at the embassy."

Arias, senator-elect for Popular Action, Belaunde's party which won the 18 May general elections, said that he spoke with Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia on the Cuban case at a work meeting yesterday.

Arias said that he discussed with Foreign Minister Garcia various topics regarding foreign relations, particularly the relations with the neighboring countries. He hinted that he was briefed on Peruvian-Chilean diplomatic relations which have been on a charge d'affaires level since the government expelled Francisco Bulnes, Chilean ambassador to Lima, in January 1979, accusing him of espionage.

In a meeting with newsmen, Belaunde stated that his government will maintain cordial and fraternal relations with the neighboring nations, when he was asked whether the constitutional government will normalize relations between Peru and Chile.

In his turn, Manuel Ulloa, senator-elect for Popular Action and considered the future prime minister and finance minister, maintained that the present Peruvian foreign policy will not be changed by the civilian government.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS REPORTEDLY TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

PY130148 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Municipal elections will be held on the second Sunday of next November. This was revealed today by Javier Alva Orlandini, member of the Popular Action presidential team, after a meeting with Oswaldo Corpancho, secretary general of the electoral board. He said the he had visited the electoral board to coordinate the upcoming municipal elections.

According to the new Constitution, it is the prerogative of the president to call those elections.

BRIEFS

HIGHWAY, RAILROAD LINK--Lima, 9 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian transport minister, Gen Jose Soriano, reported here today that Bolivia, Peru and Argentina have agreed to link their highway and railroad networks. He indicated that this agreement was reached during a recent conference held in Salta, Argentina between himself and his Argentine and Bolivian counterparts. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1945 GMT 9 Jun 80 PY]

CUBAN MINISTER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PA100401 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (EFE)--Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuban Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said here today that his country is willing to cooperate with Mexico in the areas of the sugar, mining and iron and steel industries. The Cuban official is in Mexico to participate in a session of the permanent group of bilateral cooperation which will be presided over by Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development.

The talks between the officials of the two countries will begin here tomorrow.

Rodriguez Llompart indicated that the two nations' trade balance in 1980 will be favorable to Cuba because of the Mexican purchase of 400,000 tons of sugar and various amounts of nickel and other products.

He said that the economic blockade that the United States has maintained against Cuba for the past 2 decades had an effect in the beginning but now Cuban commerce is able to carry out transactions with any country in the world.

The minister reiterated that the decision to lift the economic blockade against Cuba is up to the United States.

Radio Havana Report

FL111501 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Governmental delegations from Cuba and Mexico have opened in Mexico City the second work meeting for economic and industrial cooperation in the branches of the sugar, steel, fertilizer and other industries. The delegation of the Cuban Government is headed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and the Mexican side by Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development Jose Andres de Oteyza.

In statements to Mexican television on arrival to that neighboring country, the Cuban official stated that our people are anxiously awaiting for President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Cuba next July. Rodriguez Llompart stressed that the Cubans will demonstrate to the Mexican head of state the respect, gratitude and affection they have for that fraternal people.

ESPIN SAYS CUBA WILL NOT ALLOW RETURN OF REFUGEES FROM U.S.

FL121021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba will not permit the return by U.S. authorities of antisocial elements who left the island to travel to Miami, Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has stated in an interview granted to the Panamanian daily LA REPUBLICA. Vilma warned that if the United States encouraged the scum to go there, then let it enjoy them because we will not receive them. The FMC president expressed concern over the children who were forced by their parents to abandon Cuba, where their education and health services were guaranteed and their development was aimed at working in a society where everybody produces.

OLYMPIC TEAM WILL NOT GO TO GAMES IN MOSCOW

PA130336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0248 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Panama City, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Panama's Olympic Committee (COP) today decided not to attend the Olympic games in Moscow this year, heeding the call made by President Aristides Royo not to attend the games.

The COP declared, however, that this decision does not mean support for the boycott launched by Washington against the Olympic games as a protest for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The committee had been undecided for several weeks, as to which decision to adopt. Before the voting tonight, to decide on attending the games, or not the president of the COP told ACAN-EFE, "even I do not know how to vote. It all depends on the committee's delegates."

There were eight votes against, five in favor of attending the games, and two abstentions.

During the past few days, the Panamanian press had voiced support for boycotting the Olympic games in reprisal for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--The new ambassadors of Australia, Ian Mervin Gates; Hungary, Karoly Szabo; and Algeria, Mustafa Lacheraf, presented yesterday their credentials to Panamanian President Aristides Royo. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 6-A PA]

PORT MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT--Panama and Venezuela today signed an agreement by which Venezuela will give Panama technical aid for the dredging, hydraulic filling and maintenance of ports. The document was signed at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry by Rear Adm Jose Ali Briceno, president of the Venezuelan National Canals Institute, and Capt Pablo Duran, director of the Panamanian Port Authority. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jun 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT URGES EEC COOPERATION ACCORD WITH CENTRAL AMERICA

Europe-C.A. Rapprochement

LD120849 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo advocates cooperation agreement between EEC and Central American countries"]

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, officially invited to France by UNESCO, was to have a meeting with Mr Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee this Tuesday 10 June after lunching with Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. The rapprochement between Central America and Europe was to be the main subject of discussion. Indeed Mr Rodrigo Carazo, president of a country which is one of the last really democratic bastions in this region of the world and a man who has taken many praiseworthy initiatives on detente and cooperation, repeated during a press conference on Monday that a real cooperation agreement between the EEC and Central America "would help democratize this zone" and "would facilitate the struggle against social injustice--a factor in political instability." Mr Rodrigo Carazo, who is due to travel to Brussels Tuesday evening and who is representing the countries in the Central American isthmus (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica), voiced determined support for "multilateral cooperation between regional groups." From this viewpoint he welcomed the recent agreement between the EEC and the Andean Pact countries (Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia).

'Positive Results' in Talks

PA122009 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[William Céspedes report from Brussels]

[Excerpt] The Costa Rican president achieved positive results in his meetings during the past few days with the European community.

The joint declaration issued on those meetings establishes the continuation of the community's support for the Central American countries' integration efforts with an eye at laying the groundwork for more structured cooperation between the two regions; more specific measures permitting the short-term expansion of cooperation between both parties, particularly the intensification of joint meetings between EEC representatives and Central America's chief delegates; consideration of regional development projects that might be carried out within the framework of EEC technical and financial aid; the strengthening of ties between EEC representatives in Latin America and the Costa Rican authorities; and visits to Costa Rica by EEC figures.

The declaration states that, considering Costa Rica's particular role in the process of institutionalization of the area's pluralist democracy, the hope had been expressed that strengthening of relations between the EEC and Central America would also lead to gradual development of relations between the democratically constituted parliaments in the area and the European Parliament.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 13 JUN

PA122013 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Neither the CIA nor the traitors will be able to divide us, Popular Vanguard Party Secretary General Manuel Mora affirmed a few minutes ago as he announced at a news conference that his party's 13th Congress will open tomorrow.

The congress will close Monday after discussing new work lines and policies.

The veteran communist leader described the congress as very important for all Costa Ricans and announced that the party Central Committee will be elected Sunday.

Neither the CIA nor the traitors will divide us, Mora responded, when asked about internal divisions between the new generation of communists and the old militants, among them Mora himself.

He accused the CIA of provoking and sponsoring a campaign against the party in order to divide it [words indistinct].

EL SALVADOR

FARN ANNOUNCES APPROACH OF FINAL OFFENSIVE

PA130223 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Jun 80 pp 16, 15

[Armed Forces of National Resistance communique]

[Text] The popular movement, with the working class at its head, has already accumulated the necessary expertise, practice, organization and basic awareness to assume the responsibility of bringing the entire nation to a standstill until the junta falls and a revolutionary democratic government is installed.

The next general strike--now approaching--will very definitely decide and define the fate of the nation and will be basic in achieving final victory.

Partial strikes have been rehearsed in the past few months: Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] in February, Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses in March and FENASTRAS in May. In a word, the people's weapon against their oppressors has been refined. It now has sufficient force to make the government feel it does not rule and to confirm to hesitant sectors that people's power is a gigantic and invincible force.

This general strike will definitely seal the fate of the nation. Thousands of workers will join.

Strikes are a basic element in popular insurrection. Insurrection is the order of the day: Barriades, seizure of towns, armed masses awaiting the final order, self-defense, quartered troops, progressive officers and, in a word, all armed groups of the masses organizing the logistics of war. This accumulation of expertise will be multiplied a thousandfold when people enlist in all the cities, towns, villages, hamlets and neighborhoods.

These rehearsals of insurrection are challenging local power and challenging war zones. The enemy is losing control of power while the people are preparing to seize and assume local power and the power of the central government.

General orders for popular insurrection have arrived. The FARN will issue this order in due time. Watch for this order.

Irregular guerrilla warfare is being waged. Its operations have spread nationwide. It has dealt a blow to the armed forces. It is now being specifically aimed at the repressive bodies. But this quantitative operation has also executed blows of good quality because guerrilla warfare, coordinated with militias, permits the concentration of greater force, and better techniques in each operation. The ability of the guerrillas was proved in the Battle of Acajutla in which the enemy was beaten. In addition, revolutionary troops have maneuvered on the terrain, have overcome poor form and have attempted to become a regular force. In other areas, such as Morazan, Chalatenango, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Santa Ana, Cuscatlan, San Salvador and La Paz, fighting has already achieved the level of a frontal attack between two armies.

This quantitative and qualitative development has brought about an imbalance between the concentration and dispersion of the armed forces in their control of the nation's territory. The fascist troops are nearly always quartered and are only mobilized to execute counterattacks or engage in tracking operations.

Popular insurrection will overthrow local powers and the revolutionary armed forces will dismantle the fascist military power and its regular forces.

This general offensive was initiated in February and the final offensive is approaching.

The army is today enduring its worst institutional crisis. This can be summarized as follows: 1. Crisis of unity in command echelons. 2. Political division of officers; 3. Some of the officers refuse to engage in confrontations with people; 4. Division between the army and repressive bodies; 5. Armed forces' isolation from the people.

The army will be divided, not only because of its internal conflicts, but also because of the general offensive by the armed movement. This point in the nation's course, underestimated by the left, is an advantageous turning point for the balance of forces favoring the popular and revolutionary movement.

After the strike has been exhausted, the political struggle of masses will continue with armed insurrectional action and attacks on the regular fascist forces.

This combat tactic will incorporate all the organizations into armed action. All organized forces must become combative in their neighborhoods, districts, factories, farms, hamlets. All must arm themselves. All must engage in direct combat action.

The United States has repeatedly been told to withdraw its support for the junta. The same has been said to Venezuela. We do not allow foreign intervention in our self-determination as a nation and as a people. Our self-determination is not negotiable. This is our policy.

Our people's force is today represented in the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR]. The organized will of the people is concentrated in the FDR. We must deposit all the power of the people in the hands of the FDR because it is the people's legitimate representative.

[Signed] Armed Forces of National Resistance

[Dated] 7 June 1980, year of the liberation.

NEW VICTIMS CLAIMED BY VIOLENCE IN THE COUNTRY

PAL30040 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1848 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (LATIN)--Ten persons, including two security officers, were killed in recent hours as violence continues in San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana, according to police reports today. An artillery captain died at the San Miguel Hospital, 139 km from here, after being mortally wounded during a clash with subversive groups, an army spokesman said. A member of a military patrol on duty between the cities of Candelaria and Santa Ana, 67 km west of here, was ambushed and killed by a guerrilla group.

Meanwhile, the ultrarightist death squad made a new appearance in the city of San Miguel, where a police patrol found two bodies with the squad's letters "EM" [escuadron de la muerte] on them. The squad appeared 3 months ago announcing a war to the death against thieves and leftists. Since then, the squad has claimed over 30 killings, adding a new ingredient to the violence affecting this country. According to sources close to the Human Rights Committee in this capital, this violence has resulted in over 3,000 deaths. Near the two bodies marked with the letters "EM", the police found another body, later identified as that of a grade school teacher.

In San Salvador, two youths who had stolen an automobile were shot and killed as they resisted a patrol's order to surrender. Two other headless bodies, which also had bullet wounds, were located along the shoulder of a highway in this capital.

In addition, a 17-year old youth who resisted a patrol's effort to question him, was shot and killed in one of the districts of this capital.

Security agents today were looking for a local firm executive who was kidnapped yesterday on his way home. So far, no extremist organization has claimed the kidnapping.

Violence has now taken a new angle with an increasing number of holdups apparently carried out by common delinquents in this capital. Six heavily armed men last night held up a Chinese restaurant and relieved the customers of their cash and jewelry. According to police reports, this type of assault is the result of a disarmament campaign promoted by the military and security forces. In most cases, the reports add, the assailants identify themselves as detectives and then proceed to relieve the customers of their belongings.

GUTIERREZ TERMS LEFTIST MERGER 'PUBLICITY STUNT'

PAL30333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Jun (AFP)--Col Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the government junta and commander in chief of the Salvadoran Army today described the announcement on the merging of local leftist groups as not being newsworthy and only intended as a publicity stunt.

He commented that the leftists had first united in the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and later in the Revolutionary Democratic Front. That is why to announce again that they had united can only be intended to gain publicity, Colonel Gutierrez pointed out.

Regarding the possibility that Salvadoran leftists begin their announced final offensive within the next few weeks, the chief of state said the army and the government junta are probably prepared to face any sort of subversive action.

Gutierrez also commented that the frequent armed clashes between the army and guerrillas in the interior are taking place because of the leftists' harassment strategy. Colonel Gutierrez pointed out that the leftists had failed in their occupation of embassies and churches. Now they are attacking the army.

Referring to the campaign begun by the Salvadoran left to obtain international support, the chief of state voiced the opinion that this had also failed in the Americas, where no support has been obtained from any country. They failed in Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, Colonel Gutierrez noted, although he admitted that they had relative success in Europe.

Gutierrez added that the army is currently engaged in a disarmament campaign across the nation to prevent common and political crime.

GUTIERREZ WARNS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AGAINST BEING 'PAWNS'

PA130114 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Col and Engineer Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary junta, has asked public employees to not allow themselves be used as pawns. He was referring to the strikes which were carried out over the past 2 days and which, he said, are being solved gradually thanks to the understanding of the employees and workers. Gutierrez said he trusts the public servants will not allow themselves to be used as pawns by unscrupulous politicians who seek them only when they are interested in their support to cause problems to those who are ruling with the best intentions. He recalled that other regimes, which call themselves revolutionary, freeze salaries, ask employees not to request increases and demand more work from the public servants as soon as they seize power. Here, instead of cooperating in order to move forward, some are creating problems, he stressed.

Regarding the activities of foreign correspondents in our country, Gutierrez complained that some of them are distorting the news from El Salvador and are biased in favor of the leftists or are presenting a bloody image every day. It would seem, he said, that they are keeping a tally of violent deaths and are happy when the figures go up. This is painful, he added, and those who send these dispatches should think of the damage that they are doing to our country.

HONDURAS

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES COLLABORATING WITH SALVADORAN ARMY

PA092047 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Col Diego Landa Celano, Honduran defense and public security minister, today denied that the Honduran Armed Forces are collaborating with the Salvadoran Armed Forces. Reports from El Salvador which have been spread by leaders of leftwing subversive groups operating in that country accuse the Honduran Army of participating in operations against them in Salvadoran territory.

"Those reports are lies and a slander against the Honduran Army," Colonel Landa Celano said. "I can officially assure you that not one member of the Honduran Armed Forces is collaborating with the Salvadoran Army."

Colonel Landa Celano also termed as lies the reports from El Salvador indicating that the Honduran Army has fired at Salvadorans who are running away from the conflict in their country and seeking refuge in Honduran territory. "Despite the bad relations between Honduras and El Salvador, we are not going to react in such a violent way against the Salvadoran people," Colonel Landa Celano pointed out. He added that "Hondurans can try to stop Salvadorans from crossing the border to Honduras, but not shoot them as reported."

Colonel Landa Celano said that "what the Salvadoran leftwing is seeking is publicity for some unknown reasons."

PROPOSED NICARAGUAN INVESTIGATION OF REFUGEES REJECTED

PA121801 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Commentary]

[Excerpts] The Honduran Government will never permit a special Nicaraguan Government commission to come to our country to investigate the activities of former Somoquist guards who are in Honduras as refugees. This is the essence of a statement made to the press by Col Diego Landa Celano, secretary of state for defense and public security. We believe this emphatic assertion is designed exclusively for export, because it is unnecessary for domestic consumption.

For our part, we can only add that this responsible and respectful attitude [of the Honduran Government] contrasts noticeably with that of the Nicaraguan Government, as reported by the international press; in other words, its incredible attempt to interfere in Honduras' internal affairs by insinuating that Honduran tolerance allows the former guardsmen to carry out acts of war against the Nicaraguan Government and that therefore Nicaragua should come here to make the necessary investigations. No one in this country is unaware of the inconvenience and the sacrifice caused by the presence of those refugees. However, although Honduras has not signed any international conventions on refugees, elementary principles of humanitarianism--the famous human rights which other governments mock--oblige Honduras to grant the refugees the greatest possible protection and to guarantee their lives and safety.

Some might think the easiest thing to do would be to close one's eyes and allow our territory to become an open ground for refugee hunters. That would really be the simplest, but at the same time the most ignoble and execrable thing to do, something which at no time and for no reason could be expected of Honduran military personnel. Honor comes above any kind of compromise. If the rulers of our sister republic are bothered by the presence of the former guardsmen in the border area, this is very understandable and we regret it. But it is not solely up to Honduras to find a solution to the problem. It is not a situation that makes Hondurans happy. It is imposed by circumstances in which we are not and never have been involved, and we have no choice but to make the best of the situation.

It is well known internationally that the armed forces government has sought, through the UN High Commission for Refugees, to have the Nicaraguan refugees resettled in other countries promptly. If that body has been unable to accomplish this, despite the many means and facilities at its disposal, it would be preposterous to expect Honduras to solve it on its own and to the full satisfaction of the Nicaraguan regime.

It is true that there exists the possibility that the Sandinist government itself will resolve a problem that is completely its responsibility. However, this unfortunately does not seem feasible, not through any fault of ours. We would like, Defense Secretary Landa Celano said, the Nicaraguan Government to accept the refugees and assure them that nothing will happen to any of them. But the truth is that none of the Nicaraguan refugees wants to return to his country for fear of the Sandinists' reaction.

For all these reasons it must be agreed that the question cannot be delayed any longer. If there is suspicion and fear on the other side of the border regarding alleged armed operations by the former Somozist guardsmen, we believe that on this side everything that needs to be said has been said; namely, that we will not promote warlike actions against another country. The word of the government is enough. Therefore, let the government not be even remotely implicated in what is allegedly happening or may happen in that nation, which is worthy, for many reasons, of the respect and understanding of Hondurans.

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ SPEAKS ON TRIP TO WASHINGTON

PA122332 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jun 8 pp 1, 10

[By Filadelfo Aleman]

[Excerpts] Dr Arturo Cruz, member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, returned yesterday from Washington feeling very optimistic about the \$75 million loan. Apparently, the deadlock in the appropriations committee of the U.S. Congress has been broken.

Cruz, who arrived aboard a U.S. Government aircraft together with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo and a group of U.S. Congressmen, said that "there has been a tremendous improvement in the attitude for granting the loan to Nicaragua."

He added that this improvement is not only in President Carter's administration, which has always shown an interest, but also in the U.S. Congress, the American private banks and the international banks.

When asked why there had been this change of attitude, the government junta member said that "the United States has simply understood that we are a free and sovereign country."

Cruz added: "That is what I repeatedly said in Washington. I told them we are a free and sovereign country and nobody should be alarmed if our leaders visit Havana or Moscow just as I was visiting Washington, and that they (the Americans) also go where they see fit."

When asked whether this change of attitude in the United States meant they had special interest in our country, Cruz answered:

"The United States is interested in continuing to participate in our reconstruction, because the United States understands that if it isolates Nicaragua, we would have to find the financial cooperation, which the United States could give us, from another place..."

"We told the Americans," he explained, "that Nicaragua sincerely wants to maintain the best relations with the United States, but on the basis of equality."

"We told everyone with whom we talked that for the first time in a long time, regardless of our differences, we felt like we were being treated as a sovereign state and that is what we want."

"We told them," Cruz added, "that we considered the United States, because it is in the Western Hemisphere, the most important source of financial cooperation. This could also be true of cultural and political cooperation."

Cruz described as "a true victory" for our country the fact the U.S. House of Representatives 2 days ago approved aid for Nicaragua in 1981.

Referring again to "the change of attitude," Doctor Cruz said: "I am sure that the United States has started to understand the nature of our revolution which is very Nicaraguan and that as long as we do not become a threat for the national security of anyone, nobody should object to the manner in which we behave."

When asked if this change of attitude could be the result of his appointment as member of the government inasmuch as he is considered in the United States to be a "moderate," Cruz said that by no means did he wish to leave the impression that his appointment had to do with the approval of the loan.

"I emphasized this," he said, "that we could not agree to being called 'moderates,' because if we did this, we would be implying that there are persons in the government junta and in other sectors of the government which we do not consider moderate. I emphasized that we are all in favor of the revolution, although we have different views on ideology, but it is only a matter of small variations."

Doctor Cruz added: "My appointment to the government junta is because the vanguard of the revolution, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, [FSLN] wants to maintain the pluralist nature of the government. In the government junta and in all sectors of the government there are persons, like us, who do not officially belong to the FSLN."

Concerning the Robelo case, he said he availed himself of the opportunity to say that Robelo and his party support the economic reactivation plan and the approval of this loan.

"Robelo has even sent letters confirming this to his friends in Congress and to President Carter himself."

WHELOCK ATTACKS ROBELO, DEFENDS REVOLUTION

PA122259 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The visit that Farming and Livestock Development Minister Commander Jaime Wheelock paid yesterday afternoon to the San Albino Nursery of the CONARCA [no expansion given] program, once again demonstrated the usefulness of the broad and democratic direct contact that exists between the workers and their leaders to solve problems.

Companero Sebastian Gonzalez, who is responsible for CONARCA, Flor de Maria Monterrey of the Carazo Department Direction Committee and members of the department's Farmworkers Association (ATC) leadership also participated in this fraternal dialogue--an expression of the democratic character of the revolution.

Commander Wheelock told them: The national leadership is proud of you and congratulates you.

"With the triumph of the 19 July revolution, a terrible future for the workers was buried because the people and their vanguard put down exploitation and hatred and raised the banner of love, liberty, respect and, especially, the independence of the fatherland," he noted.

Commander Wheelock scored the maneuvers of imperialism and Somozism which are trying to promote destabilization not with big patrols but with small groups.

He referred to the gang of Somozists whose properties have been confiscated and who are now trying to organize themselves as small producers under the pretense that they are poor people who have been unjustly harmed by Sandinism.

Commander Wheelock stated: "What we have done is to return to our people the properties that had been usurped by Somozism. Let the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) and the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers (UPANIC) know this: We are not going to return one single inch of land to Somozism."

The commander asked: Perhaps UPANIC now has become the defender of the interests of Somozism?

"How quickly they change their minds," he noted. "Yesterday they were telling us they had contributed to Somoza's overthrow and now we see them trying to promote the recovery of Somozism in order to place it on top of our people."

Commander Wheelock stated: "They are getting organized, but it is not them alone since they are pieces of a bigger game. They are only puppets moved by strings to make them dance."

Wheelock referred to Robelo who betrayed and turned his back on the people. Robelo has placed himself at the head of those who have faced confiscations and of the reactionaries who want to push back our revolution to bring Somozism back again and to again put the people in chains. "But we are not going to let that happen as long as we have bullets in our rifles," the commander forcefully stated.

Wheelock referred to Robelo's statements about the revolution acting badly, by noting revolutionary advances such as the nationalization of banks, a measure which made credits available to small producers.

In only 3 months we gave 320 million cordobas to finance small producers and we made 1.2 million blocks of land available to the people, and we are being criticized because of this, the commander stated.

Commander Wheelock stated: "Robelo is protesting as a rich man and not as a patriot. He speaks for his pocket but not for his heart. He is free to do whatever he wants but we are not going to let him be a tool of imperialism, to become a piece in the chessboard that Somozism is organizing, to make himself the chief of all those who are against the revolution and the chief of imperialism's capital to work against our economy and the sacred interests of our revolution. We will not allow that.

"Our revolution is generous and understanding," Wheelock stated. "If Robelo admits he made a mistake in trying to promote a crisis in the country, let him tell the people he was wrong, not that the revolution has been detoured. He is the one who has taken the wrong road against the people and in favor of the most reactionary interests of imperialism and Somozism."

HONDURAN JUNTA HEAD TO BE INVITED TO 19 JUL EVENTS

PA130119 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Report from Tegucigalpa Radio America]

[Text] The Honduran military junta will be invited to celebrate the fall of Somoza. An important Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government delegation will come next week to invite military government junta chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to the solemn celebration of the anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. The delegation which will take a special plane to our country will include Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos, commander Doris Tijerino and a state minister whose name we could not find out.

The invitation to General Paz Garcia is a friendly gesture by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government because the 19 July celebration will be very solemn. The Nicaraguan Government has extended special invitations to presidents such as Carter of the United States, Lopez Portillo of Mexico, Paz Garcia of Honduras, Rodrigo Carazo Odio of Costa Rica, Aristides Royo and Omar Torrijos from Panama, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Fidel Castro of Cuba. Since yesterday Nicaraguan radio stations have been airing this important news item.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISREGARDS RUMOR ABOUT CARTER'S VISIT

PA130435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez today disregarded AFP reports about a presumed visit to Nicaragua by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Suarez refused to make any comment when approached by reporters on the issue. His words, however, were visibly marked by incredulity.

Eligio Alvarez, Foreign Ministry officer, said there is speculation concerning the arrival in Nicaragua of noted political leaders. In fact, he added, the news agencies have even reported the visit of PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat to Nicaragua.

He concluded that the Foreign Ministry has no official information about the visit of President Carter or other political leaders.

According to the AFP dispatch, the president would arrive on the occasion of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July.

MORE CUBAN TEACHERS TO ARRIVE SHORTLY

PA112244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A group of 500 Cuban grammar school teachers will be arriving in Managua in approximately 2 weeks in order to contribute to the programs prepared by our Ministry of Education. Right now there are 1,200 Cuban grammar school teachers in Nicaragua as part of the Augusto C. Sandino contingent.

Just like the others, these new teachers will go to the remotest corners of our country, where they will fight the ignorance we have inherited from the past.

GRANMA REPORTS 11 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES

FL121107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] In its column News from Mariel, GRANMA reports that yesterday 217 antisocial elements left this port for the United States. The note points out that as the edition went to press, 22 boats from Florida remained in the port. Finally, it adds that there were no boats arriving from the United States yesterday.

MAJORITY OF AMERICANS FINDS REFUGEE POLICY 'CONFUSING'

FL121133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dispatches, datelined New York City, point out that a majority of North Americans have condemned President Carter's policy on asylum for the so-called Cuban refugees, considering it to be confusing. A U.S. news agency and the local NBC television station conducted a poll on this issue, and it showed that 74 percent of those interviewed had asserted that the U.S. policy was in disarray and 86 percent favored maintaining a limit to immigration into the country.

According to the AFP news agency, the flotilla traveling the Mariel-Key West route has carried more than 110,000 antisocial elements to the United States in less than 2 months. It was also learned that the antisocial elements accused of encouraging the revolts last week at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, were confined by the U.S. authorities in an immigration center at El Paso, Texas. This center is surrounded by a double fence and barbed wire and now serves as the home for those who elected to go to the alleged freedom being proclaimed by the so-called free world. They [the antisocial elements] are beginning to learn what that freedom is all about.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN GUANTANAMO

FL121232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Excerpts] Seventy-nine years ago today Yankee imperialism the Platt Amendment imposed on Cuba, thereby perpetrating one of the dirtiest and most immoral blackmails ever committed against our people. The Platt Amendment was the apparently legal form used by the United States to subjugate Cuba economically, politically and militarily after an armed intervention which impeded the accomplishment of our independence in 1898.

By virtue of that illegal and unconstitutional amendment and following some pressure on the submissive government of Tomas Estrada Palma, an onerous agreement between Cuba and the United States was signed. That treaty stated that the Yankee government would rent for the ridiculous amount of \$2,000 annually portions of Cuban territory for the installation of naval or bunker (carbonera) bases for as long as they were needed. The piratical act which led to the establishment of the Yankee naval Base in Guantanamo on 23 February 1903 made the consummation of the most sinister imperialist plans possible for the total subjugation of Cuba.

Since the triumph of the revolution and until today, the naval base has become a den of subversion and aggression aimed at our people, a CIA nest of spies and a center of aggressions and provocations against the sovereignty and integrity of our fatherland. The Marines stationed there have murdered, tortured, wounded and/or attacked numerous Cuban workers and border guards.

The base constitutes a permanent threat to the peace and security of our country and other nations in the region. The existence of that naval base, the result of the Yankee policy of predominance, blackmail and positions of force, is totally illegal, lacks moral and juridical value, is contrary to our people's will and thus is an unacceptable fact.

The removal from the face of our soil of that enclave, that remnant of the odious Platt Amendment which was imposed on Cuba in 1901, is one of the three flags being borne today by our people, who also demand an end to the economic blockade and spy flights over our territory.

JESUS MONTANE MEETS WITH ANGOLA'S PACAVIRA

FL121356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department, has received at the headquarters of the PCC Central Committee Comrade Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat and minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola.

During the talks, which were held in a very fraternal and friendly atmosphere in accordance with the close relations existing between the two parties and peoples, the two leaders exchanged views and experiences on party work and the current state of cooperation between Cuba and Angola.

Pacavira Extols Patriots

FL121509 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] It is a motive of great pride to learn firsthand about the land where so many patriots fought in the first phase for Cuba's independence and, later on, for the creation of a new revolutionary and internationalist society, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat and minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola, said in statements to the press on the occasion of his visit to Santiago de Cuba.

Pacavira stated that his impression of that province can only be measured from the historical point of view and that he was honored to be able to meet with the PCC comrades and hear their experiences. He noted Angola's relations with the socialist camp and said his country has the support of CEMA in the drive for the vaccination of cattle.

GENERAL WAGE REFORM TO GO INTO EFFECT 1 JUL

FL062324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2144 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The general wage reform will go into effect beginning 1 July of this year, Joaquin Benavides, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, has announced in a press conference given this afternoon in the capital, These measures will be implemented in the productive sectors where conditions make it possible. For the technical personnel, the reform will not go into effect until 1 January 1981. The exceptions in this case are physicians, dentists and nurses in the area of health services, pilots as well as professions in the office of the attorney general, and the Higher Education and Education ministries, in whose fields the reform will be implemented on 1 September.

It was also learned that teachers of secondary schools and rural preuniversity institutes will get a wage supplement.

JAMAICA

PATTERSON SPEAKS AT CDSS MINISTERIAL MEETING

FL091801 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.J. Patterson, said today that one of the major tasks now before the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee is to devise ways in which constraints on the organization's operations could be removed. Mr Patterson was speaking this (morning) at the opening of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the CDCC in Kingston. In his address, Mr Patterson noted that the meeting was taking place against the background of economic obstacles which threatened all member countries. And he pointed to the considerations which would help in bringing relief. [words indistinct] Relief did not rely on selfish isolation and perpetuating the differences which colonialism and language had bequeathed the region. Nor, he said, should member countries be impeded by differences of political and economic systems. Cuba's vice president for economic cooperation, Mr Manuel Torres, also addressed the opening session. Mr Torres said that it was even more urgent at this time that there be common action by member states, noting the tense international situation and actions to impede the organization's work.

THOMPSON REASSIGNED NATIONAL SECURITY PORTFOLIO

FL121321 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The member of parliament for (West St Andrew), Mr Dudley Thompson, has been reassigned the portfolio of national security. In a statement Prime Minister Manley said he advised the governor-general yesterday to assign the portfolio of national security to Mr Thompson with immediate effect. Mr Manley said his action came after he sought legal advice from the government's legal officers who confirmed that Mr Thompson's membership of Parliament did not arise as a result of the recent Supreme Court ruling. Mr Manley observed that in Mr Justice (Wright's) written judgment, which he received yesterday, there was no mention of Dudley Thompson's right to seat in Parliament. The prime minister pointed out that whoever held the seat by legal right had an equal right to be considered for ministerial office. He said the government's legal officers had confirmed that there was absolutely no legal impediment to Mr Thompson's holding ministerial office, and Mr Manley noted that he would reassign Mr Thompson after taking full account of all the legal and moral issues in the case. Mr Thompson was made minister without portfolio by the then acting Prime Minister P.J. Patterson who took over the crucial ministry. The acting prime minister had pointed out that his assumption of the responsibility for national security was temporary and would be finally determined when Prime Minister Manley, who was then off the island, returned.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO BELGIUM, EEC--Former Jamaican ambassador to France, Miss Carmen Parris, is now serving as the country's envoy to Brussels and the European Economic Community. The former ambassador to Belgium and the EEC, Mr Donald Rainford, is to be the new director of foreign trade in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 12 Jun 80 FL]